The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863. NO. 24.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

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UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
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No. 2½ " " " 6,00
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Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

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ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

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"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

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Aug. 12, '63.

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FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

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The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

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1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Mar-hal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

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Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

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Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building. In the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 16, 1863

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. F. GWINN'S.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!

GEN. GRANT'S GREAT SUCCESS

Full Report of the Three Days' Fighting.

Splendid Generalship and Unsurpassed Bravery.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following long and interesting account of the battles near Chattanooga, obtained from a highly reliable source:

The Situation before the Battle.

This has been so often and fully described of late that any lengthy description would be thrown away upon the public at this time. The enemy's line, it is understood pretty generally, was upon the summit of Mission ridge, with a crotchet, detached, upon Lookout Mountain. Mission Ridge is a low range of mountains, not unlike the hills on the Kentucky side of the river from our beautiful "Queen City," save that the furrows of the field and the vineyard here assume the horrible dimensions of the rifle-pit there. This range commences on the north, at the mouth of Chickamauga creek, in a cluster of peaks, rather isolated from each other, but as they run south gradually become a connected ridge with but slight undulation. The first gap of any importance is at Rossville. The right of the enemy's line proper rested at the north end of the connected ridge at the mouth of the creek, the isolated peaks mentioned not being occupied. The enemy had such a long line to hold that he did not think it advisable to attempt to contest the occupation of the isolated peaks. On the north end of the ridge, and the right of his line, he had built a strong bastion fort. At a point nearly due east of Chattanooga, and nearly two miles south of the fort mentioned, was another. These were connected by strong rifle-pits, the outlines of which were plainly visible from Chattanooga, but the naked eye could hardly distinguish whether they were men in line of battle, or works. The field-glass, however, would bring into bold relief the logs, brush and earth which composed these rude but strong works.—From the fort in the centre, south a mile, ran rifle-pits to another fort; which was the left of the rebel line on the ridge. At the foot of the ridge beginning near the second of centre fort, Bragg had constructed a series of strong rifle-pits, which ran southward, hugging the mountains, and bore to a point about due east from the base of Lookout mountain to a strong lunette fort, called Fort Bragg.

Here the line changed direction and ran acrosss the valley between Lookout and Mission Ridge to a small but deep stream called Chattanooga creek. It then followed the stream to the foot of Lookout, but no defences appear to have been erected west of the creek save upon the slope and summit of Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Grant's line was shorter—being the interior line—very strongly defended in the centre, and hence with reinforcements arriving under Hooker and Sherman, he was enabled, by the time his plans matured, to detach two large forces to attack the enemy's left and right flanks, in order to keep his line extended and consequently weakened, while at the same time he succeeded in strengthening the centre, the old Army of the Cumberland, by Howard's corps. Subsequently, however, this corps joined in the operations on the right, while two brigades of Stanley's division, 4th corps, and one brigade of Johnston's division, 14th corps, were sent to aid Hooker, who was assaulting Lookout with Geary's and Osterhaus' division.

The operations were to have begun on Saturday, November 21st, but owing to the heavy rains, and the partial destruction of the pontoon bridge upon which Sherman was to have crossed, the movement was delayed indefinitely. On Monday rumors began to prevail that the enemy were retiring, and it was determined to reconnoitre his position in order to develop any retiring disposition on his part. Brigadier General Wood's division was selected by General Thomas as the reconnoitring force, and the whole army in Chattanooga was ordered under arms and into line to meet any emergency which might arise, and also to demonstrate in various directions, in order to reveal the artillery of the enemy.

General Wood's Reconnoissance.

A few minutes after one A. M., on Monday, the troops all being in line of battle, and the enemy lining the crest of the hill looking upon the magnificent array below, the heavy siege guns of Fort Wood, under charge of Lieut. Dunwoody of the 12th Wisconsin battery, opened fire, and as if it had been chosen as the signal for the advance, General Wood's division moved forward. At the same time, the pickets in his front began skirmishing, and in being reinforced drove those of the enemy into their rifle-pits along a creek, and at the base of an isolated knob, half-way between Chattanooga and Mission Ridge.

At the same time the enemy opened with artillery from the ridge, revealing three batteries in the centre of their line, but none of the guns of sufficient calibre to reach Fort Wood. As Gen. Wood advanced, however, he soon got under the fire of these guns, and suffered considerably from them.

Wood moved with a part of Hazen's brigade on the right and Willich's on the left; General Samuel Beatty being in reserve. The 8th Kansas did the skirmishing for the entire line, and did it in the usual admirable manner of that fine regiment. The enemy was, of course, encountered before the first hundred rods had been traversed, and the whole of Wood's front became immediately engaged. He pushed forward rapidly, driving the enemy before him into their rifle-pits, and began in the forest which enveloped them from view from Fort Wood, a very brisk and rapid fire. The effect of this soon became apparent by the appearance of numerous wounded from the woods. These made their way to the ambulance train just in rear of the division, and under cover of the railroad bank, and in twenty minutes after being wounded, were in the hospital at Chattanooga, having their wounds dressed. The fight in the woods was of but short duration, for Gen. Wood finding the enemy uncovered behind huge rifle-pits, ordered a charge of his whole front, and the two brigades of Willich and Hazen, charging, with a yell, went into the rebel works without faltering, and as Wood says, without a straggler. The enemy broke and fled to his second line of works at the foot of the mountains, losing in his disorder about 200 prisoners, representing mainly Hindman's division, and a large portion belonging to the 28th Alabama infantry.

The enemy, finding his line breaking in disorder, opened a fire of artillery from the ridge, to cover their retreat, and for a few moments this was very vigorously maintained. Little or no damage was done, as our troops were now safely behind and on a couple of hills, known on the map as Bald knobs. These were taken possession of by General Hazen's brigade and the right of General Willich, the 15th Ohio being the regiment which occupied the most important hill of the two.

The Reconnoissance thus Ended,

General Wood reported, and received in reply that he had met with such signal success, and had gained so important a point, that it was determined to hold it, and orders were given him to entrench himself. At the same time the division of General Sheridan moved forward on his right, to support him, while General Howard's corps moved on his left, in order to protect his flank. A small but deep stream lay in General Howard's front, and it was determined to obtain possession of that as a defile to his position. But the enemy had built strong rifle-pits on the east bank of this stream. The force in Wood's front had been routed there still remained a force in the works on his left flank, and these were developed as soon as Genl. Howard moved forward and attempted to take possession on the creek—it is called Citico. He became engaged in a sharp skirmish, the enemy holding their own. Seeing this, Gen. Granger sent General Samuel Beatty, hitherto in reserve, by a flank movement to the right of this position. He came upon the enemy's left flank very unexpectedly, and after a few moments' fighting on their flank, with a vigorous attack by General Howard in front, the enemy fell back, and we found ourselves in entire possession of their first line of rifle-pits, and the important portion of Bald Knob. The positions taken were intrenched, and the centre found itself next morning in a strong defensive position, awaiting operations on the flanks. During the night, Capt Bridge's battery of artillery was moved from Fort Wood to the summit of Bald Knob, and this position it retained during the remainder of the operations.

The Second Day's Operations.

During the night of Monday, Genl. Sherman succeeded in reaching his position on the north side of the river, opposite the mouth of Chickamauga creek, preparatory to crossing at daylight in the morning. Col. Stanley, 18th Ohio, had the boats in order for crossing, the steamer Dunbar being moved during the night to the same point. At daylight Sherman began crossing his three divisions under Ewing, M. L. and J. C. Smith, and that of General Davis. This latter division holding itself in readiness to act as a reserve to the 15th corps, finished crossing at 1 A. M., and had no sooner done so, and taken position in the *tetes du pont* built by Sherman, than the latter moved to the attack of the enemy's supposed position on the north end of Mission Ridge. This movement was made slowly and without opposition. The hill was taken possession of by three o'clock in the afternoon.—As the enemy contented himself with firing a few shells at us from Tunnel Hill, but made no serious opposition to the occupation of the position, Gen. Sherman entrenched his position and prepared for an attack at an early hour the ensuing morning. The enemy, on observing this heavy force on his right flank, went vigorously to strengthening his position.

On the Centre.

The centre was held during Tuesday by Gens. Granger, Palmer and Howard. General Granger remained quiet, only occasionally opening from Bridge's battery on the rebel centre. General Palmer remained quiet in an imposing and threatening attitude, facing toward the valley, between Lockport and Mission Ridge. One of his brigades was also sent to Hooker.—General Howard's corps (11th) was employed during the day in opening communications and forming a junction with Sherman at the mouth of Chickamauga.

This was effected without serious opposition by noon, but the line held by General Howard was allowed to be very extended and weak, as if Grant courted an attack upon that part of it. He would very willingly have had his centre broken at that point, but the rebels who had a full view of everything saw that such an attempt "would not pay."

General Hooker's Assault on Lookout Mountain.

While Gen. Sherman proceeded to demonstrate upon the rebel right, Gen Hooker made an attack on the rebel left on Lookout Mountain. It is not clear which movement was the feint, or if either was so intended, but it is believed that the aim and intention was to draw the rebels to either wing in order to give the disengaged and fresh centre an opportunity to storm the heights and cut the rebels in two. However this may have been intended it was subsequently discovered that the enemy, trusting to the natural strength of Lookout had left a small force of two brigades to hold it, and had not weakened their centre to any great extent. In order to take this position, or to compel its reinforcements, Gen. Hooker began the attack on the mountain at an early hour with General Geary's division of the 12th corps, General Osterhau's division of Sherman's corps, and Whittaker and Grove's brigades of Stanley's division of the 4th corps.

Our informant was cut off from Gen. Hooker's command by the destruction of the bridges, and knows little or nothing of the minuter details of the engagement. It appears, however, that Gen. Hooker moved up the valley west of Lookout Mountain toward Trenton. The enemy supposed him to be moving to a gap some miles south of the point of Lookout, but having this guarded, apparently did not fear his attack. But after going to the rear of the rebel force, posted on the point about three miles, General Hooker immediately began to ascend the mountain and formed line of battle, facing northward, with Gen. Geary on the front line, his right resting against the palisades which form the cap of Lookout Mountain. These palisades formed an insurmountable obstacle to the ascent of the force to the summit. His right resting against these, his left extended about half way down the mountain. Whittaker and Grove formed the second line, while Osterhaus formed the third. Heavy lines of skirmishers were thrown out, the order given to advance, and in a short time there began the oddest battle of the war.

On the summit of the mountain, above the palisades, the rebels had two 64-pounders. On the west slope of the mountain, they had no works. On the east, near the point of the mountain, they had a strong line of rifle-pits, with two pieces of artillery. Gen. Hooker came down on the western slope, his heavy skirmish line driving everything before it. The enemy was taken by surprise at being attacked in the rear, and hastily retreated to the rifle-pits on the eastern slope of the mountain. But it was not until they had suffered very severely in prisoners. Gen. Hooker met with unexpected success, and as he swept around the mountain cut off and secured several hundred prisoners. These fellows hid in the rocks and bushes and surrendered at discretion. Many of them were unexchanged men taken at Vicksburg, and the question has arisen what is to be done with them. It is evident from their conduct that they have been forced to take up arms against us, and all appear to be conscientious in saying that they supposed they had been exchanged, as they were told.

Halting only to secure these men, Hooker continued to push around the mountain, and had obtained a strong foothold on the spur of the point, when he found the enemy in his rifle-pits on the east slope, prepared to make a more systematic and a stronger defence. He pushed forward, however, continuing his skirmish fighting on a heavy scale. This engagement was kept up very seriously until late in the afternoon, when a charge was made and the enemy driven from his rifle-pits. They were immediately occupied by Geary. But the enemy rallied and made a charge for the possession of the works they had just relinquished. They made one desperate effort Geary, out of ammunition, was about being overpowered, when reinforcements arrived under Gen. Carlin, and the 38th Indiana, 2d and 32d Ohio, and other regiments of that fine brigade going in at double-quick, the enemy gave up and fell back, under a murderous fire, to hastily constructed works in the rear, and covering the Summertown road Gen. Carlin had come up about dusk, and his repulse of the enemy, left us in possession of their works and the entire field. We had only to push on about 500 yards to get possession of the Summerstown road to the summit of the mountain.

General Hooker sent word to General Thomas at nightfall, that he had taken these works, and could hold his position. But not content with what he had already gained, Hooker determined to push on and endeavor to get possession of the summit or cap of the mountain that night. Reforming his line, with Grover on the left, then Wood's brigade, Carlin on the centre, then Whittaker with two regiments of Osterhaus on the right, which still rested against the palisades, he began again to advance, and succeeded in an hour's fight in intrenching himself two hundred yards nearer the Summertown road. While engaged in throwing up that night, works by which they strengthened their position, the 2d Ohio, Col. Anson McCook, was furiously attacked by the enemy's sharpshooters. A sharp fight ensued. The 2d Ohio boys were eager to be at the enemy, and could not be kept under cover of their works. The fight ended in a repulse of the enemy; but with a loss of several officers wounded and four men killed. Among the officers wounded were Capt. Warnick and Lt. Emery, Company C; Color Corporals Jones and Mills, were also wounded in this short but severe attack.

This position Gen. Hooker held during the night. In the morning it was found the enemy had evacuated the position, and Hooker took possession. Thus the night of Tuesday left us in possession of two strong positions on the flanks of the enemy; but Hooker's success enabled the enemy to concentrate his line, a disadvantage which was far outweighed by the advantages gained. We took two pieces of field artillery, but the enemy succeeded in getting away his heavy guns on the mountain.

The Third Day's Operations.

Immediately after taking possession of the mountain, Gen. Hooker moved his column southward by the road on the summit, descending by Mickajack trace (the route taken by Jackson in his campaign against the Cherokees,) to the valley east of the ridge and made the ascent of Mission Ridge at or near the old battle-field of Chickamauga. He then moved northward on top of the ridge, taking in Rossville and geadually driving in the rebel left. He also took position so as to be upon the rear of the line of the enemy in the valley. These movements occupied him the greater port of the day.

Gen. Sherman's Engagement.

In the meantime Gen. Sherman's 15th corps was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel right, under the Kentucky renegades, Buckner and Breckinridge. The hill which was being attacked by Sherman, is the highest peak of Mission Ridge, and though not as rough and rugged as Lookout Mountain, is nevertheless very difficult of ascent. The hill or hills taken by Gen. Sherman on Tuesday, did not command this (Tunnel) hill; but from Sherman's position, a fine view could be had of the rebel position half a mile distant. The fort built by the rebels was plainly visible, the guns peering over the ramparts with vicious looks. The hills upon which General Sherman was posted formed a semicircle, and lapping around as if to inclose the Tunnel Hill. When on Sherman's right you were west of Tunnel Hill. When you were on Sherman's left you were east of the hill. The centre was so thrown out and retired that, like the wings, it remained at a respectful distance from the enemy who formed the centre, while Sherman formed the arc of the circle. It will be readily understood from this that making separate attacks from his right and left, General Sherman approached the rebel position on different sides of the hill. So far separated were the two columns that the hill prevented them from seeing each others movements. They were hence unable to act in concert—a fact which may have had something to do with the result of the attacks.

The first attack was made by the brigades of Gens. John W. Corse and Col. Jones, 4th Virginia, from the left of the line. The movement began at 11 o'clock in the morning and the assault lasted only 10 minutes. No sooner had our men appeared above the top of the hill than they were received with a tremendous volley of muskets. But nevertheless they advanced rapidly, charging a rifle-pit of the enemy, and after a hand to hand conflict retired in some disorder, leaving their dead and wounded inside the enemy's outer works. But it must not be supposed that our men fled to the foot of the hill. No sooner had they reached the protecting slope of the hill which hid them from the view of the enemy than they reformed in good style and laid down under the brow of the hill to await an attack in return. But the enemy did not dare to attack, but contented himself with the repulse he had succeeded in at quite heavy cost to both parties. The two brigades remained quiet for some time. At half past 11 General Giles Smith, with his brigade, among which is the 57th Ohio infantry, went to the assistance of General Case, and after a short delay, the whole proceeded to make

A Second Attack.

This attack did not differ from the first in movement or result, but it was more desperate and was persisted in much longer, the final retirement of our men not taking place until half-past twelve, an hour having thus been consumed in the assault. There have been few more desperate encounters in the war, than was this engagement of an hour, and it speaks volumes in praise of the men engaged, that, at its end, though much broken, they rallied at the slope of the hill and held the position gained. The rebel fire was very heavy. They brought several pieces of light artillery to bear on our men, and poured into them incessantly a stream of grape and canister that did great execution. Generals Carse and Giles Smith were severely wounded in this charge, and Colonel Walcot, of the 46th Ohio, took command of the troops. In this assault the 37th Ohio and 6th Iowa suffered very severely, losing many valuable men and officers.

While this was going on on the left a force of one brigade from the right of Gen. Sherman's line advanced to the attack on the western side of the hill. They met with some decided opposition at the foot of the hill from a force posted behind the railroad bank, but dislodged them by an admirably executed movement. They then began to ascend the hill, and marched up, under heavy fire, to a point over half way to the summit, where an abrupt ledge of rocks protected them. Here they halted to rest, but they were not allowed much of this, as the rebels began, not only to fire upon them, but finding the ledge of rocks too great a protection, they threw huge stones down the hill, and thus upon the men.

About ten minutes past one a second brigade (Mathias's) moved up the hill, and formed under a heavy fire, in the rear and on the left of the first brigade. Here this also halted but, like the first, was not permitted to rest. Indeed, about this time the first brigade, Col. Loomis, unable to bear the attack of stones heaped upon them, rose from its position and advanced, but to receive such a heavy fire that after a moment the line wavered and broke, falling back rapidly and in considerable disorder. But no sooner had it met, in descending the hills the ascending brigade, than the men rallied as if by magic, and moved up the hill again in admirably good order, and upon a line with the other troops.—These also advanced to the protecting ledge of rocks before mentioned, and here the whole force laid down as before.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when it was discovered that a third brigade—Ranno's—was moving up the hill to the assistance of the other troops. This brigade formed on the left and rear of the two others. It was evidently intended, at first, to form line of battle, *echelon* on the right, but the circumstances of the falling back of the 1st brigade prevented the carrying out of this intention. This whole force was soon in readiness and moved to the attack.

But the enemy had not been idle.—Seeing the heavy preparations making for the assault, he was forced to mass troops upon his right. It now appears that he marched them down the west slope of the ridge, and formed a line of battle at right angles to that of our forces. It was at the very moment that our troops, elated with the chances of success now presented to them, were moving forward to the attack, and had reached to within 25 yards of the enemy's fort, that this flanking force appeared around the spur of the hill, and began to pour upon our right flank a most tremendous fire.—Our forces attempted to change front, but it was to late. After a short and desperate, but ineffectual, effort, the line wavered, broke, and retreated in disorder. The enemy pursuing some portions of our troops who fled in the direction in which lay the brigade which had made the first assault, came upon that brigade and after a few minutes fighting were repulsed and pushed into their works. Gen. Sherman sent Col. Walcot word to intrench himself, and thus ended the assaults by Gen. Sherman.

The Attack by the Centre.

In massing on the right to oppose Sherman, the enemy had been compelled to make the error of the day, and which was to ruin them. Gen. Grant, standing on Bald Knob, plainly saw their movements to the right, and felt that the moment to strike had come, anticipating as a result of Sherman's persistent efforts, this massing of Bragg's forces on his right. Grant had formed in the valley on either side of Bald Knob two strong storming parties. The right one was under the immediate command of Gen. Palmer, and consisted of the division of Gen. Sheridan and the two brigades of Gen. Johnston, not hitherto engaged. On the left the storming party consisted of Gens. Baird and Wood's divisions, under the direct command of Gen. Gordon Granger. These had been lying for some hours awaiting the word of attack. It was three o'clock when General Grant pronounced that word, and in five minutes after, the two grand columns moved gradually to the attack. They were ordered to strike the mountain at points about a mile apart, and to make the ascent as rapidly as was consistent with good order. Immediately on reaching the summit, the two forts were to be taken possession of and held.

It was now that the weakness of the rebels in the centre displayed itself. The line of musketry fire was not heavy; and it was soon seen that they had but few supports for their artillery. Gen. Grant soon saw that this was composed of numerous pieces for from every point along the ridge they belched forth grape and canister at the heavy columns, now so rapidly advancing. But this did not serve to stay the fresh, eager men, who had Chickamauga to revenge. Upon the hill there stood the fifty guns they had lost at Chickamauga, and interest on them of twelve pieces more. It has become a question which will never be settled. It is enough that they reached the summit, and that they secured sixty-two iron and brass and steel proofs of that fact.

Gen. Turchin's brigade, of Baird's division, on reaching the summit immediately proceeded to occupy the centre fort, while one of Gen. Palmer's divisions secured the one on the rebel left. Gen. Turchin had not yet gotten his entire brigade into the work, before he was attacked most furiously by the enemy. He hastily pushed forward the rest of his regiments, to the support of those engaged with an overwhelming force, for the enemy, finding us in possession of the ridge, made a desperate effort to recover from his disaster, and charged Turchin with all the force he had to spare from Sherman's front. But no sooner had the reinforcements of Turchin gotten into position, than the rebels, recognizing that all was lost, turned and fled down the mountains, seeing safety in disordered flight. The battle was over, and at 5 P. M. on Wednesday night the Army of the Cumberland thus ended in a magnificent feat of arms, a series of as brilliant operations as this war has yet witnessed. The result to us can hardly be calculated. The siege of an important stronghold has been raised by the almost complete destruction of the besieging force. The enemy in our immediate front driven to seek safety in flight, the rear of the no less dangerous enemy in front of Gen. Burnside is so exposed that he can only protect himself by retiring. Already the telegraph informs us he is retreating to Dalton. The enemy who but yesterday was offensive, has now been forced to take the defensive. Our communications are intact, and last, but not least, our army has been enabled to push forward, and will doubtless soon strike the flying foe.

Our losses are estimated at 500 killed and 2,500 wounded. We have lost no prisoners.

The losses of the enemy have been mentioned at 2,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. General Grant's latest despatch says we have taken 62 pieces of artillery.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Teaching the Alphabet.

The following plans of teaching the Alphabet are taken from the educational column of the Bedford Inquirer, edited by "a school-marm." We think they are worthy the notice of our teachers:

"1st method.—It is a universal custom to arm the novice when first entering school with a Primer, 'New England's,' 'Child's,' 'McGuffey's,'—at least with somebody's, and it does not make any particular difference whose; nor is it necessary for the book to be a Primer, a newspaper would answer as readily—anything that has printed letters upon it. The teacher will at once perceive that there are *fifty-two* characters—large and small—before him. The twenty-six large characters, or capitals, as they are called, should in nowise be noticed; they have only a tendency to confuse the beginner.—We have uniformly set them aside to be learned by the pupil when circumstances throw them in its way. With this deduction, then, there are twenty-six small characters to be taught, to be committed by the pupil. These should be divided off into twenty-six lessons, commencing with *a*. Any ordinary pupil can commit the Alphabet in twenty-six lessons if care be observed. The teacher will proceed to point out and name the first *a*, which the pupil will name after him; he will then point out another *a* and the pupil will readily name it, and another, until he has pointed out all on a page, yea, a hundred times, until the pupil will have firmly impressed it upon its memory. At the next lesson review the *a* and take up the *b*, or any other letter in the same manner, never leaving a letter until the pupil by the continued repetition has fully impressed it upon its plastic mind. More advanced pupils acquire their lessons in the same manner by a less number of repetitions.

"2d method.—The pupil is furnished with a slate at the option of the teacher. The teacher takes a position at the 'black-board' and arrays the learner or learners before him; he then selects some one of the small characters, say *d*; he writes it on the surface and names it, the pupil or pupils, as the case may be, repeat it; he writes it again, they recognize the similarity and name it; he repeats the character as often as he desires and then beginning with the first character he names over the whole number written down, making them call out *d, d,* until they have mastered it; always reviewing the characters which he has endeavored to impress at prior lessons. After a lesson, if the pupils have slates, they should be required to write the character which they are learning upon them. Of course, they will not be able to imitate well at first, but it accomplishes its part in impressing the letter or letters.

"We give the above methods not as models, but with the hope that others will completely ventilate the system used in teaching the Alphabet. Our desire is to be practical, nothing more."

We will not attempt to improve on the foregoing plans, but for the sake of variety we will suggest the following, which we have practiced with a great degree of success as well as pleasure: Arrange the class before the black-board, and write the name of some familiar object, as cow—dog—cat—boy, or such like, and after writing each name, speak of the object, ask questions concerning it, and then refer to some of the peculiarities of the word, and so on; until several have been written; then have the class review them—not naming the letters, but the words,—and after they have become somewhat familiar with the *look* of each name or word, rub them out, and let the class dictate what you shall write. Let them know that you are going to deceive them, if you can, by writing some one which they will not be able to know or name, and you will find that, in a short time, you can not puzzle them with any word formerly written. All this time they are acquiring a knowledge of shape or figure, and that too of the name of something which has life or existence, not mere hieroglyphics which have no meaning but a name.

Before the class retires place a few words of the former lesson or lessons upon the board; let the pupils spend their spare time in writing them on their slates with which each one should be provided.

If this plan is carried out faithfully by the teacher the class will, in a short time, be able to name at first sight, all the small words in common use, not because they can spell them, but from the shape of the words. Children who are taught to read in this way are never stammerers, stopping to spell the words, hesitating and repeating as is so general in many of our schools; but read with ease and elegance.—Then from experience I have found, by beginning in this way, I could have scholars become correct spellers in a shorter time than by other methods, because they have paid particular attention to the appearance of the word as a whole. Will some of our teachers, who have been following the practice of naming the letters of the Alphabet from beginning to end, try some of the foregoing plans and report progress?

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses organized at 12 o'clock on Monday last. Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Union caucus nominee, was elected Speaker by twenty-one majority. The result was received with great applause in the galleries.

The President's Message will be sent in to-day, Tuesday; if possible, our readers shall receive it this week.

LATEST NEWS.—Advices from Kingston state that Sherman's expedition had Longstreet hemmed in, with a poor chance to escape.

☞ Richmond papers of the 4th, say that the firing continues from our side, and that new guns bearing on Charleston have been mounted, and a new battery has also been unmasked.

Breckinridge not Dead.—The Richmond papers contain a dispatch stating that Breckinridge and Bragg were serenaded at Dalton on the 2nd. The great traitor is therefore not dead.

CONGRESS met on Monday last, December the 7th. The following is a list of the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania, viz:

SENATORS.

Edgar Cowan, Greensburg.
Charles R. Buckalew, Bloomsburg.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Samuel J Randall, Philadelphia.
2. Charles O'Neill, Philadelphia.
3. Leonard Myers, Philadelphia.
4. William D Kelley, Philadelphia.
5. M Russell Thayer, Chestnut Hill.
6. John D. Stiles, Allentown.
7. John M Broomall, Chester.
8. Sydenham E Ancona, Reading.
9. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster.
10. Myer Strouse, Pottsville.
11. Philip Johnson, Easton.
12. Charles Dennison, Wilkesbarre.
13. H M Tracy, Standing Stone.
14. William H Miller, Harrisburg.
15. Joseph Bailey, Newport.
16. A H Coffroth, Somerset.
17. Arch. McAllister, Springfield Fur.
18. James T. Hale, *Bellefonte.*
19. Glenni W Schofield, Warren.
20. Amos Myers, Clarion.
21. John L Dawson, Brownsville.
22. James K Moorhead, Pittsburg.
23. Thomas Williams, Pittsburg.
24. Jesse Lazear, Waynesburg.

The War Democrats of the Northwest.

The Conference of War Democrats, held at Chicago on Wednesday 26th ult was attended by some forty persons, representing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. A declaration of principles was adopted, and measures taken looking to a national organization.—The platform declares unequivocally in favor of the Union, denies that the Constitution affords any pretext for secession, providing, on the contrary, a peaceful remedy for every grievance that may occur in any part of the country:

"That, during the existence of this rebellion to destroy the Union, we hereby declare that the preservation of the Union under the Constitution shall be the paramount issue with us, and we hereby proclaim fellowship with and desire the co-operation of, all who will unite with us for the attainment of this object; and we repudiate parties and their sympathizers, as well as all platforms, which seek or tend to embroil the people of States and incite treason, and array resistance to law anywhere, and whose avowed or secret purpose, if consummated, must end in disunion.

"That this meeting recommend the war Democracy of the several States to meet in delegate national convention, at Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May, 1864, for the purpose of taking such action as they may think best touching the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and determine other matters as they may think proper, and that there be a National Executive Committee of one from each State, to promote the object of the resolution.

"The following gentlemen were named as members of the National Executive Committee for the States reported: Amos Lovering Hubbard, Indiana; John A McClernand, Illinois; Joseph E. Egley, Ohio; Matthew H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Henry M. Rice, Minnesota."

1864.—The Old Franklin, Baer's Lancaster, the Hagerstown, and other Almanacs, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Mrs. Jane M. Pierce, wife of Ex-President Pierce, died Wednesday at Andover, Mass. She had been in failing health for a long time.

☞ Scarlet fever is carrying off scores of children in a portion of Cambria county. Hundreds have died since the middle of October.

How to Help the Richmond Prisoners.

The suffering of our prisoners in the Richmond jails is still a topic of painful interest in every newspaper, and at almost every hearthstone in the country. Several plans have been proposed for the relief of the unfortunate victims of rebel barbarities, and among others a proposition, made in our columns some days ago, that a volunteer army of one or two hundred thousand men shall be immediately raised, acting under the plans and authority of the War Department, and co-operating with the armies already in the field, but designed only for the special purpose of taking Richmond. Many good and sensible men, and especially many enthusiastic and sanguine, have favored the idea. The Washington authorities, laying aside enthusiasm, and viewing the entire question in the light of dispassionate calmness, have thought less favorably of the proposed crusade, and thereof have naturally, and no doubt properly, refused to sanction it. It will require but a moment's reflection to ascertain the considerations which must have influenced the Government in reaching this decision—a decision which no doubt very many thoughtless people have regarded as extremely unfeeling. In the first place, the very attempt to organize an army of the independent nature proposed would defeat the object sought to be accomplished in its organization. To raise, equip, and place in the field, one hundred thousand men, would be the work of weeks, if not of months; to transfer the fifteen thousand Union prisoners from Richmond to the interior of North and South Carolina would be the work of a very few days—and the effect would be to intensify the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures, if such a thing were possible. We know that the rebels would not hesitate to do this; and, indeed, we noticed in a late Richmond paper, a statement that several hundred of the prisoners had been removed to Danville, a town upon the southern boundary-line of Virginia, the southwestern terminus of the Petersburg Railroad, and so far inland as not to be easily accessible to invading armies. The advantage of railroads, and of interior lines, would again avail the enemy here, as it has so often done before, and might prove an equal offset to the valor and enthusiasm of our soldiers.

In the second place, the raising and equiping of one hundred thousand men for a special purpose, and but a short term of service, would materially interfere with the plans and operations of the Government just at the present time, when the levy of troops recently made is yet to be complied with in all the States. And in the third place, as there would be no time for drilling, the collection in one body of the number of men specified, nine-tenths of them wholly undisciplined, would not be an army at all, but a *mob*, from which nothing better could be reasonably expected than a repetition of the first Bull Run campaign. How, then, can Richmond be taken, and our starving men released? Not by the adoption of Quixotic enterprises, but by the prosecution of the war, as systematically as ever, and as much more vigorously as possible. So far as the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is concerned, little else than the breaking up of Lee's army now remains to be accomplished. It is true that Bragg's army has not yet been annihilated; and a possibility still exists that it may be reinforced by Longstreet. Nevertheless, it is a broken, demoralized army, poorly supplied as to food and clothing, and can never again present a formidable front to General Grant. It is true, also, that there would seem to be an army of some magnitude at Charleston, which, in the event of the capture of that city, would be enabled to join either Bragg or Lee. And it is true that, at Savannah, Mobile, and west of the Mississippi, there are some thousands of rebel troops. Still, the fact is not to be disputed that Lee's army is the mainstay of the rebellion, and, with its destruction, the rebellion must succumb to the Government. If we destroy that army we batter down the fortifications of Richmond, and break the prison-bars that confine our famished, dying soldiers. If we would effect their release, and bring the war to a sudden and triumphant close, we must take advantage of the present weakness of the rebellion and hurl against it all the strength it is possible to concentrate. The Government has as much need of troops now as ever it had.

The Army of the Potomac should be reinforced, if not voluntarily, then by the unsatisfactory but necessary process of a draft. It is unquestionably true that a hundred thousand men would volunteer for a single campaign against the rebel capital, where twenty-five thousand would hesitate to volunteer for a term of three years' service. But it is also unquestionably true that the twenty-five thousand, or even one-half of that number, distributed among the veteran Regiments, would do quite as good service for the Union as the hundred thousand raw recruits starting forth upon a chimerical expedition. No better opportunity than the present, for rendering such service, has ever been presented to loyal men.

We can help to strengthen the Army of the Potomac if we will; we can help to destroy the rebel army—once the right wing, but now the forlorn hope of the rebellion—if we will; we can help to close up the war before another twelvemonth has elapsed, if we will; and in doing all this we may have the satisfaction of knowing that while we are fulfilling a sacred obligation towards the Government, we are at the same time, in a military sense, rendering the most effective service possible towards the relief of our imprisoned and starving brethren in Richmond. To accomplish their release may seem but a subordinate purpose in the advance of General Meade; but of this we may rest assured, that in no way can that object be more speedily, or fully, or satisfactorily effected, than by a crushing victory over the rebel army under Lee, such as has just been gained over the army of Bragg. Humanity and patriotism alike inspire us to give unanimity and vigor to this last effort of the war, and so to strengthen our armies that the plans and prospects of the Government will be fortified against failure in the future.—*The Press.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Reasons why we have thus far Accomplished so Little—Why the City is not Shelled.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, (a high Republican authority, that seems to know a good deal about the naval and military operations before Charleston,) thus speculates upon the prospect of reducing that city:

"I have no doubt the reason of the city not being shelled will be found in the too great strain put upon the heavy rifled guns. They either burst outright, or give away in the rifling or vents, most probably the latter, after a few shots. A gentleman from the fleet informs me that the rifled guns will stand but fifteen hundred rounds of horizontal firing. Every round after that, and, indeed, after the twelfth hundred, is fired at the risk of explosion. The strain on the piece is so great that the reinforce of wrought iron around the breech separates from the gun. Of course this destroys the piece. The vent pieces also have a tendency to blow out. At Vicksburg, I have been informed by an intelligent gentleman, the 200-pound Parrotts blew out their vent pieces almost after one hundred rounds.

"A Washington paper, indeed, a few days since, stated that none of the 300 pound Parrots have yet stood the test even of horizontal firing. The truth would appear to be, then, that our Parrott gun has precisely similar defects to the Armstrong, Whitworth and Blakely guns. Two Whitworth guns, used by Gilmore, at Charleston, I learn, burst at the fourth or fifth round, but whether in horizontal or vertical firing I could not learn. All know that the celebrated 600-pounder Blakely gun burst in the hands of the rebels, upon a trial of vertical firing, and they have never once dared to use the other pieces in their hands of the same calibre. Are not these, then the causes of the failure to shell Charleston, and thus compel the surrender of the forts? I leave your readers to judge.

"It now begins to be the opinion of military men before Charleston that the proper mode of proceeding against it is by landing a force where General Mitchell landed his—near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—and thence advance upon the place and attack it in the rear. Another plan is for Gen. Grant to advance to Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia, and lay regular siege to it from the rear also. In the meantime, if it is designed to attack Charleston with the fleet heavily reinforced, it will be necessary to supply new 15-inch guns to those at present in the fleet, as no smooth-bore gun will stand more than a certain number of rounds, say 1,200 or 1,500, without rendering it liable to explosion.

"This is a heavy and expensive job, and necessarily takes time. A gentleman from the scene of operations, in whose opinion I have much confidence, (and he has been in South Carolina, or on the coast, since the victory of Adm'l Dupont, at Hilton Head,) informs me that he has no expectation of the reduction of the place by the fleet and land forces now there before the first day of January, under the most favorable circumstances.

"The monitors fall in concentration of fire. This is a nice thing, but in naval affairs has been seldom successful. Nelson tried it, and won, at Copenhagen, by mere good fortune. He was really defeated in the action against the forts of the Danes, and the latter were really more scared than hurt. Lord Exmouth also tried it and won, at Algiers, in almost a precisely similar manner. But he was fighting against barbarians, provided with badly constructed works, defective guns, and badly worked batteries. In almost all other notable instances on record it has failed. The fact of it is, the power of defence against naval attack still holds its own, notwithstanding the iron-clad movement."

The Bombardment of the Rebel Forts Still Going on.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

The United States supply steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. West commanding, arrived at the Navy Yard at 9 o'clock this morning, in sixty-three hours from Charleston bar, having left there on Tuesday evening.

When the Massachusetts left, the bombardment of the forts off Charleston was going on night and day. The firing on Sumter had ceased, and General Gillmore turned his attention to the forts in the inside of the harbor. A terrific fire was kept up on Fort Johnson, which must be reduced before further progress can be made in the siege.

The news of Gen. Grant's victories had been received, and on Tuesday last salutes were fired in honor of it from all the vessels of the fleet and from the batteries on shore.

The Army of the Cumberland.

A REBEL ATTACK TOTALLY DEFEATED BY BURNSIDE.

Death of Gen. Jno. C Breckinridge.

Important News from Knoxville.

Chattanooga, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the Bulletin says: The movements of this army now going on cannot be reported.

There are questionable reports of a rebel raid across the Chickamauga river at Red House ford, and that the families took refuge in the town.

Rumors continue to thicken of rebel doings in the border counties of Tennessee. Reports say that Faulkner and his men are not only conscripting all the men, but taking all the horses, mules, cattle and hogs, without regard to the political sentiments of their owners.

New York, Dec. 3.—A special despatch to the Tribune contains the following highly important intelligence:

Knoxville, Nov. 30.—During Saturday night, Nov. 28th, the enemy made a general attack in force on a large portion of our skirmishing line, and at about midnight, succeeded in driving in our pickets. This was intended as a feint to conceal the real point contemplated for assault, and confuse our army. Cannonading and skirmishing continued during the entire night.

Early in the morning the enemy charged in strong force upon General Ferrior's position, at Fort Saunders. They were met mid-way by a murderous discharge of grape and canister, and a steady fire from the rifle-pits, under which they faltered, and finally fell back in broken fragments, leaving two colonels, several captains, and, in all, over a hundred dead on the field.

A considerable force reached the port of the parapets, where the wounded and dead were piled in an undistinguishable mass. We captured 234 prisoners, and the loss of the enemy in the assault was not far from 700, while that on our side was less than 25

General Burnside humanely offered a truce to Gen. Longstreet until five o'clock this afternoon, to afford him an opportunity for the removal of his wounded and the burial of his dead.—The truce was accepted, and the time subsequently extended for two hours.

The rebel wounded are being bro't into our hospitals, or conveyed in our ambulances to the enemy's line.

Three stands of colors were captured from the rebels.

On this (Monday) morning the weather is clear, with frost. All is quiet around our lines.

Chattanooga, Dec. 2.—It is reported by deserters, as well as by citizens arriving here, that Gen. John C. Breckinridge has died of the wounds he received at the fight near Ringgold. A son of Breckinridge and one of his cousins are among the prisoners captured in the recent engagement.

Louisville, Dec. 3d—Midnight.—A special dispatch to the Journal of this city, says that General Wilcox has telegraphed from Gen. Burnside's headquarters at Knoxville, on the 30th ult. "that at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 28th the rebels attempted to surprise his force and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right wing, which was posted on the Kingston road, and forced it back to Fort Saunders. We afterwards regained our position, and had sharp skirmishing with the enemy all night.

"On Monday morning at 7 o'clock, the rebels moved a force of three brigades against Fort Saunders, a portion of which, notwithstanding our heavy fire, gained the ditch, but could not ascend the parapet.

"We took three hundred prisoners and three stands of colors. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was over three hundred, while our loss was over twenty.

"Longstreet then accepted General Burnside's offer for a cessation of hostilities to enable the rebels to attend to their wounded. The wounded soldiers were exchanged for loyal soldiers wounded in previous engagements, and the rebel dead sent through our lines.

"Col. Russ, commanding the assaulting party, Col. McElroy, and Lt. Col. Thomas, of the enemy, were killed.

"An assault was simultaneously made on the right of our line, but the rebels were driven back. Our loss on that side was about forty, while the enemy's loss was much greater.

"Our supplies are ample for the present.

"The rebels have been reinforced by one or two regiments of Gen. Bushrod Johnston's division."

Cincinnati, Dec. 4.—The Gazette's dispatch, dated Chattanooga, Dec. 4, says: Everything is quiet along our entire line. Our casualties in the late battle were 4,500. Prisoners captured, 6,400. Guns, 46.

A special dispatch to the Commercial, dated Cumberland Gap, Dec. 4th, says: General Foster has driven the enemy from Clinch river and is in pursuit. Our check yesterday, however, will doubtless secure Longstreet's retreat.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The Cause of the Retrograde Movement. Strength of the Enemy's Position.

HEADQU'RS., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1863.

The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the 26th of November, and concentrated the following day on Mine Run.

The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the stream in full force.

The position of the enemy was naturally a very strong one, and he was found to be intrenched along his entire line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan, to turn which was the object of our army.

The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault.

The great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of the troops at this season of the year at any distance from the railroad, as well as the impracticability of the country for offensive military operations, prevented a more extensive movement, and the army returned to the north side of the Rapidan.

The falling back to our present position was accomplished without loss of men or property.

The entire casualties during the campaign will not exceed one thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

A few men who forded Mine Run and lay on picket duty during Monday night, were frozen to death, and several bodies of rebel skirmishers were carried to the rear on stretchers the same morning.

With the exception of a few cavalry skirmishes, the enemy did not attempt to annoy our rear on our return.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The dispatches from the army of the Potomac yesterday to the Associated Press failed, owing to uncontrollable circumstances on the way, to reach Washington, until to-day, and a similar misfortune attended the telegram from Rappahannock Station. Much of what has now come to hand has been anticipated through other channels.—It appears, however, from the dispatches, that it was evidently intended to attack the enemy's extended works on Monday. Cannonading was opened from our batteries between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the right wing skirmishers were advanced to Mine Run, where it was found the enemy had built a succession of dams, which raised the stream to a depth of from four to five feet, with swampy margins. On our extreme right it was found the enemy had formed an abattis several hundred yards in width in front of their works, and directly under their guns.

On the left, Gen. Warren moved forward his line, and discovered the enemy in such numbers and so strongly intrenched as to make it more than hazardous to attack them in front. He however drove them back from the advanced post behind their works, and awaited further instructions. These and perhaps other considerations induced a postponement of the premeditated attack.

It is understood that Gen. Meade visited the entire line, carefully noting the enemy's strong positions, formidable batteries and earthworks, and after consulting with his officers, deemed it advisable to withdraw to the north side of the Rapidan, and orders were accordingly issued to that effect. Gen. Meade abandoned the campaign when it became evident that the enemy had anticipated his advance and rendered an approach to Gordonsville and Orange Court House an impossibility.

DECEMBER 4th, P. M.

A light division of rebel troops crossed the Rapidan this afternoon, at some point above Raccoon Ford, probably on a reconnoisance. Since this information came to camp considerable cannonading has been heard in that direction, and it is supposed that their advance has been checked by our light batteries, which have been attached to the cavalry arm of the service, in pursuance of General Meade's orders.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Progress of the Union Fleet and Army in Texas.—Important from Texas.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.

A dispatch to the *Bulletin* says:

The Memphis *Argus* has just received from its special correspondent with the Brazos Santiago expedition the following news:

The fleet left Brazos Santiago Pass on the evening of Nov. 17. The following afternoon several regiments were landed on Mustang Island, and marched nearly all night, reaching the vicinity of the rebel works about daylight. Slight skirmishing took place between our advance, which was thrown across the island, so that no one might escape, while the gunboat Monongahela threw a number of 11 inch shells among the rebels, which immediately caused a panic.

A half hour later, when General Ransom came up with two regiments in line of battle, the rebels threw a white shirt on the point of a bayonet, and made an unconditional surrender of their fort, troops and munitions of war.

This capture of a company of artillery and a squadron of cavalry was effected without the loss of a man. We now possess, and will continue to hold Brazos, Santiago Island, Point Isabel, Brownsville, Fort Brown and Mustang Island. Ere the month is ended the flag of the Union will float over several other points on the coast of Texas

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Potomac Armies.—There is some activity along the Rapidan and Rappahannock in the two armies. The rebels yesterday give every evidence as if intending to resume the offensive, and get between Meade and the Rappahannock, but our forces were on the look out, and were ready for the enemy, who have doubtless construed Meade's withdrawal into apparent weakness.

Fraudulent Contractors Disappearing.—The sentence of several contractors to the penitentiary has created quite a hubbub among a certain class of them, who have mysteriously disappeared within a day or so.

Quartermaster Arrested.—Quartermaster Stoddard was arrested at Alexandria, yesterday, on allegations of fraud. Others will soon follow.

Sent to Penitentiary.—By a general order just made public in the Smithson case, the banker lately sentenced to penitentiary for treason, it appears that he was convicted under the 57th Article of War, for writing letters under an assumed name, and directed in cypher to one of Beauregard's officers at Manassas, in 1861. The letters contained valuable information relating to the disposition of troops, and steps going forward to put down the rebellion, besides warm expressions of sympathy, even to the donation of all of his property to the rebels.

Dismissed the Service.—Second Lieutenant George Wiseburne, charged and convicted of using contemptuous and disrespectful language of President, by declaring that the Executive had seen fit to make the emancipation of the negro slaves the whole work of the army, has been dismissed the service.

The Escape of Morgan.

How his Liberty was Effected—A Curious Letter—Where the Blame Rests.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The six officers who escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus, with Morgan, were Captains Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Hines, Hackersmith, and Magee.

John H. Morgan, on retiring, changed with his brother Dick from the top cell to the lower tier. The floor of the lower cell is two and a half inches thick, in which a hole was cut, running to the main wall around the penitentiary. This wall was cut under, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark and a heavy rain was falling. Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, or the route they have taken.

The Governor has telegraphed all the military committees of the State to arouse their several counties, and Col. Parrott, the Provost Marshal General of the State, has notified every provost marshal within his jurisdiction to scour their several districts thoroughly.

The most plausible theory mentioned is that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train via Dayton, which started from Columbus at 2 A. M. on Friday night. That their escape was connived at by sympathizers there is little doubt.

The manner of their escape was ingenious, but after all simple enough, based upon the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as to the ground they had to work thro'.

They, by patient labor for nearly four weeks, by means of small pocket knives, dug through the floors of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone and brick, down into a four-feet sewer.

Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of their cells, giving as an excuse that the damp stone was injuring their health. Their unspicious guard granted the request. The boards were used to cover up the holes they were cutting.

On the night of their final escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John from the lower to the upper tier.

After getting into the sewer they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, and found they could not escape by that route. They however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they were forced to go further back into the yard; they then excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall, and so correctly was the distance calculated, that they came out into the open road way one foot from the foundation.

One of the party (Captain Hines) was by trade a brickmason, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair. A note signed by that worthy, written in a fine, commercial hand, was left behind, as follows:

"*To Captain Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary, Castle Merion, Cell No. 20, Nov. 27th,* 1863:

"Commencement November 4th, 1863; conclusion November 20th, 1863 Number of hours for labor per day, three; tools, two small knives.

"*La patience est amere, maisicen fruit est doux.*" (Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.)

"By order of my six honorable Confederates.

"T. HENRY HINES,
"Captain C. S. A."

Public opinion is divided as to where the blame rests. It is proper to state, however, that for the last two weeks several of the most prominent Copperheads of the State have been putting up at the principal hotels, laying their heads together, without any visible reason therefor.

THE RICHMOND BASTILES.

Statement of a Paroled Prisoner.

Horrible Barbarity of the Rebels.

Threatened Riots in Richmond.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 26, 1863.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

SIRS—The ready demand and well deserved attention your paper meets with from the patients and attendants of this extensive hospital are evidences sufficient that your *columns* prop substantially the only only strong arches of sure success—the army and soldier—and it is in compliance with a request made by my late comrades in the Richmond prisons that I solicit space in your columns to publish to their friends, their counry, and the world an account of their present condition.

In spite of the trifling falsehoods and sickly excuses of the Richmond press, they belie themselves and their *government in every issue.* They charge the Yankees with lying and misrepresenting their miserable condition to their Government, while in almost the same breath they plead necessity for the outrageous treatment of our men. Observation, with other good sources of information, inclines me to credit the latter plea to a great extent. The guards on duty at our prison got only small rations of beef and corn bread twice a day. A rebel guard also told me that it was almost impossible to get beef, that there were neither cattle nor hogs to be had, and that milch cows had been pressed for beef by the government.

The Richmond papers have appealed time and again to the patriotism of the farmers, to bring in their grain and save the city from famine and its dire results. Every resort and invention has been exhausted. The people have no confidence in the money, and even hid their commodities from impressment. The city has been on the eve of open riot three times within the last six weeks. The last time hostilities began and several soldiers and citizens were wounded and killed, and there were great fears of a general uprising. On the night of this occasion the guards were doubled at the prison, lights extinguished, and all prisoners ordered away from the windows. The government had pressed in all the bread at the bakeries, and the citizens could not get bread at any price, when the people rose up and threatened to loose the Yankees. Every means had to be used to reconcile the mob. They were told that the Yankees would be speedily released, and that bread should be furnished at low rates.—Since then bread has risen twenty-five cents on the loaf, but King Jeff, Pharoah like, has hardened his promise to his people, and will not let the Yankees go. The Enquirer of a late date complains bitterly of this "foreign population," and says "it seems that even in times of war we are to be subjected to Yankee monopoly," and intimates to their *gallant soldiers* that the *people don't want them to take any more prisoners.*

This last hint is significant, and should be understood by *our* gallant soldiers.

Several thousand of our men were being sent away from Richmond as I left, while a large percentage of the remainder will, I fear, sacrifice their bones to the founding of a Yankee Golgotha at the shrine of the Rebel Moloch. Our blankets, overcoats, knapsacks, and many other articles were taken from us by the sneaking, thieving, cowardly home guard of Atlanta, Georgia.

After arriving at the rebel Mecca, one thousand were put into a factory, so crowded that we could hardly lie down, and the atmosphere oppressive almost beyond endurance. One man was taken out dead next morning, and many others sadly ailing. In a few days we changed to the building of Messrs. Royster & Brother, and afterwards to the house known as "Scott's Exchange Prison," but the change was like the change of kings which Jupiter gave the frogs—from bad to worse.—Here we dragged out some of the most miserable days and nights that ever cursed human existence. The rations were at first half a loaf of bread and slight ration of beef (mostly without salt) once a day; no soup. Soon beef got scarce, and we got in lieu half a pint of rice and two large spoonsful of horse peas. Next wheat became scarce, and we got what they called a pound of corn bread, but I think they used to weigh by short Troy weight. This bread, sorry hungry diet, made of corn meal and water one day beforehand, was sour and hard, and gave nearly all the soldiers the diarrhœa; this was given us very irregularly, and we found it to be just enough to sustain life and no more. But we were doomed to be furter persecuted. Some of the tobacco fixtures were removed or misplaced, when our corn meal was cut off for one day. It seemed as tho' we should famish. I heard men say they would give all their worldly possession for one loaf of bread. A dog, belonging in an adjoing stable, strayed in at night, was killed and cooked over the gaslight and eaten. The Rebel Surgeon would not believe the story until he was shown the animal's skin, when he shook his head and said it was hard. My head grew dizzy, my tongue coated, and I felt very faintly, as if just recovered from a fit of severe sickness.

The floors were washed once a week and sometimes late in the day, when we would be obliged to lay down and pass a chilly November night, coatless, blanketless, pillowless, sleepless and hungry, on the damp, cold floor. This will send many a good soldier to his long account and a premature grave.

The basement story of our prison contained two hundred and eighty men, and had an old rotten floor of slabs partly torn up, and when the water was thrown among this dirt and decayed wood, it left a sickening and disgusting stench. The room was dark as a dungeon, and the haggard beings seemed, as they moved about, more like spectral forms than natural beings.

The sink was on the same floor in one end of the building. We could get no fresh air or sunlight only down the narrow alleys between the buildings. We had not even light enough to kill the vermin which were literally eating us up. They could be seen crawling on the floor and outside of men's clothes. I have gone to the window and killed and counted thirty-one body lice at a single searching of my blouse. As I write, there is a young man lying near me who was sick in hospital, whose skin is, in many places, a solid scab. The Old Jersey prisonship, with all its horrors, could hardly surpass in filthiness and human degradation, this damp dungeon.—Some have no hats or caps, nor trousers enough to hide their nakedness; others have old socks, pieces of blouses, or a shred of blanket tied on their shoeless feet.

The average number of deaths in the prisons and on Belle Isle is about thirty-five per day, and of course on the increase. A greater portion of the prisoners are Western men, and when captured were hearty and robust in health.

To the frequent inquiry, what is the exchange news, or do you think we will get away soon? the rebel officers generally give a discouraging reply, no doubt to cause the men to become disaffected or to censure their Government, or perhaps to induce them to take the oath; but the men generally bear their fate with the heroic spirit of Spartans, and say the black flag on the battle-field of Chicamauga, where they were captured, would have been far more honorable to their enemies.

It was with feelings of pride as well as regret and sorrow that I beheld the emaciated and haggard faces and tearful eyes of those once hardy veterans, whom I have known in more glorious days—days of Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro—as they gathered around me to give their family addresses, that I might notify their friends that they were well and would soon be home.

Alas! poor fellows, I fear many of them will never reach their earthly home. No exchange—no parole—hope seems a delusion at present.

Some things I have noticed may at first appear exaggerated, or the over-told work of hatred to my persecutors, but there are those in this hospital, besides hundreds of fellow soldiers who were in the same prison, that will bear witness to the truth, yea, more than what I have told.

We have no record in the history of civilized nations of a body of prisoners being treated as barbariously as the Federals now in the Bastiles at Richmond, and whether from necessity or gross inhumanity, it is equally disgraceful to a people who lay claim to religious civilization or pretend a nationality. Bankruptcy, corruption and starvation are the powerful allies of the Yankee bayonets, and a single mishap at this time will explode their baseless fabric of finance, and with it goes the hopes of the negro dynasty.

C. W. EVERS,
2d Kentucky Infantry, United States Hospital, Section 5.

Statement of Union Surgeons Corroborating the Reports of the Horrible Treatment of Union Prisoners.

The Union surgeons who have just been released from Richmond prisons have drawn up a memorial to the President, setting forth the things which they have seen and suffered, which, will be presented by a committee, of which Dr. Ashmun, of Ohio, is chairman. The surgeons state that from 50 to 60 of our men die daily, not exactly of starvation, but of diseases contracted in consequence of the unhealthiness and insufficiency of the food and the filth of the prisons. They confirm the report that the rations sent by Government have never reached the mouths of our famishing soldiers, although a portion of them were stored in full view of the prison windows, as if to tantalize. Beans remained in the rain until they swelled and burst the barrels. The bread furnished by the rebels was putrid and mouldy two days after it was baked. Some of the surgeons were eye-witnesses of the vilest atrocities committed on the battle-field of Chickamauga where the rebels robbed and even stripped our wounded, Terry, the murderer of Senator Broderick, with other officers, hounding them on with the declaration that Yankees deserve no better treatment.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

HAS any one a *thank offering* for his country at this time? Send promptly as it is the hour of her greatest need. Should we not awake to the reality of the wretchedness of our brave men who have sacrificed home, friends, and everything for this cause? Well do they deserve our deepest sympathy, and our most earnest efforts to relieve as far as possible their suffering condition. Shall our brother's blood cry in vain from the ground? Shall the wan and skeleton faces of our neighbors' friends and brothers plead in vain for help? Oh, no! By our love for our country—by our regard for common humanity, we owe it to that band of noble martyrs to heed the wail that is coming up on every breeze for something to sustain life. Can we refuse?

An extract from a letter by Rev. E. W. Hutter, of Philadelphia, confirms the truth of previous statements relative to the miserable condition of the Richmond prisoners:

"Be assured it is not possible to exaggerate the scenes of horror there presented: they defy the descriptive energies of language. The pictorial representation in Harper's Weekly, so far from being an exaggeration, affords but a very inadequate view of these scenes of wretchedness. In my pastoral experience I have been at the bed-side of many dying sufferers; but never before have my sensibilities been so shocked as at Annapolis, Md. To look upon men—not brutes—reduced to bony skeletons, by withholding from them their daily bread, I never expected to witness in this land of plenty.—But such I did witness among the returned prisoners at Annapolis.

"On questioning the prisoners who could speak as to the cause of starvation, they answered, 'God forgive them; they might have done better if they wished.'"

Is it not time to be up and doing?

M.

☞ The Soldiers' Aid Society will pack boxes the latter part of this week to be forwarded to the Christian Commission for the relief of our suffering prisoners in Richmond. Contributions in money and provisions are solicited and may be left with Mrs. John Cunningham, Mrs. Charles Miller, or Mrs. Wm. P. Orbison.

The Society will hold its weekly meeting on Saturday at 2 o'clock at Mrs. Wm. McMurtrie's. All the members of the Society, and any desiring to unite with it, are invited to attend.

Mrs. D. BLAIR, President.
H. BRYAN, Sec'y. pro. tem.

☞ Contributions of money and provisions are being received by the Soldiers' Aid Society of this place to be sent to our half starved and scantily-clad soldiers confined in the Richmond bastiles. This is a noble and humane work and should receive the hearty co-operation of every loyal individual in the community. Now is the time for a person to prove his or her sympathy and tenderness for the soldiers and the cause, by contributing to their comfort in the hour of their greatest need.

Exemptions from the Draft.

The enormous number of drafted men who escaped military duty by reason of physical infirmity has produced a change in the regulations of the Provost Marshal General. A new list of causes of exemption is published, in which the catalogue of available maladies is considerably reduced.—Near-sighted men, who flattered themselves that their deficient eyesight formed a perpetual bar against the imposition of military obligations, are suddenly and hopelessly bereft of the consolation derived from the infliction of "myopia," for, under the new rule, myopic individuals who are really too near-sighted for efficient field-service are transferred to the Invalid corps.—"Near-sighted does not exempt," is the stern decree of the Marshal; hence spectacles will not be so popular hereafter. Fat men, however, who are a proverbially jolly people, have a new cause for good humor, for it is ordained that "abdomens grossly protuberant" or "excessive obesity," are sufficient for exemption from any draft whatever.

Imbeciles, insane, epileptic, and paralytic persons are of course exempt, but the list of maladies through the possession of which a drafted man may evade duty is so closely restricted and defined that the next draft will produce a larger proportion of serviceable soldiers than the last. Examining surgeons are also required to report the number of men rejected under each of the forty-one sections of the new set of regulations, from which it is to be inferred that a very curious official record of the comparative soundness of American constitutions may hereafter see the light.

☞ We understand the people of Hollidaysburg are selling off their cows for any thing they will bring owing to the very high price of feed. A cow is a very handy piece of furniture, but now-a-days it is rather "costive."

Snow.—On Monday the 1st inst., we had the first of the season; there was just enough on the ground to inform us that there was a squall. On Broad Top there was some two inches.

The Canal.—It is rumored in business circles here, that the Penna. Rail Road, have decided to widen and deepen the Canal as far as this place, in order to facilitate and accommodate the Coal Trade, to pass boats of two hundred and fifty tons burthen. An improvement of this kind is much needed, and will not only benefit the coal trade but will be a great help to the Ancient Borough. If all the Coal that now is sent by Rail to Port Richmond and to points that could be reached by Canal, could be shipped by Boats, it would require some from twenty to twenty-five boats daily to do the business. This would give employment to a great many men, and would make the lower end of town assume quite a business air. Our readers may expect to realize the reality of this in the course of eighteen months.

Improvements.—The telegraph office here has been rejuvenated. The walls have been neatly papered, and the wood-work re-painted.

—The Catholic church is being repaired, new cornice and roof have been put up, and other improvements connected with it are in progress.

—The brick house of Jas. Port is under roof. It is roomy and convenient, and will add considerably to the appearance of that end of town.

—The foundation of Cunningham's warehouse is rapidly being completed, and the building will soon commence.

Grand Supper.—On Friday evening last the invalid company stationed here partook of a grand supper, to which they invited many of their friends. Uncle Sam's fare of "pork and beans" was displaced by that of turkey, cakes, and other exquisite eatables, but of course, the boys thought the change all for the better.

Variable.—The weather last week was very variable. It commenced with the chilling blasts of winter, passed into the blustry days of early spring, and ended like the days of mid-April. In the first part of the week the boys enjoyed themselves in skating.

☞ Bedford Rail Road is to be put under contract next Spring from Bloody Run to the town of Bedford. The Road is already getting a good portion of trade from Somerset County that formerly went to Johnstown, but when it is completed to Bedford of course the business will be much increased.

Repaired.—The Canal Bridge in the rear of the P. R. Road Ticket Office, has been well repaired; a wagon can now cross with impunity.

☞ The new Schedule on Broad Top Road is a good arrangement, a person can leave in the morning, and have some few hours at the mines, and be in Huntingdon by seven o'clock—in time for supper.

Query.—Want to know why some one residing near town dont establish a dairy to supply our citizens with milk and cream? It will pay, and will be a great convenience.

☞ The carriage shop, formerly of Owen Boat, dec'd, (which was sold a short time ago, but the purchaser having failed to comply with the conditions,) will be again offered for sale on Thursday, the 17th inst.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Town Council, Dec. 4th, 1863. Resolutions upon the death of J. H. O. Corbin.

Assistant Burgess Graffus Miller offered the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove suddenly from us our fellow member James H. O. Corbin;—And whereas, we feel it due the memory of the deceased formally to acknowledge our appreciation of his character and our sorrow at his death,—therefore, *Resolved*, that in his death the Council has lost a useful, intelligent and courteous member.

Resolved, that by his gentlemanly demeanor, his desire to discharge his duty, and his warm devotion to his friends, he had endeared himself to us, by the strongest ties of social and official intercourse and we feel his death as a sad bereavement.

Resolved,—That these *Resolutions* be entered upon the minutes of the Council, that they be published in all the papers of the County and that the Secretary transmit a copy of the same to the widow, and parents of the deceased.

The question being on their adoption the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Speer and were as follows:

YEAS.—Ch. Bur. Snare, Ass't. Bur. Miller, Councils, Speer, Westbrook, Graffius, Long, Summers, Fisher.

NAYS.—None.

EDMUND SNARE, Ch. Burgess.
P. M. LYTLE, Sec'y.

Deer.—Our friends Westbrook and Carmon, spent a few days on Broad Top last week, and returned with a very fine deer.—Still another—on last Tuesday evening we saw a miner from Broad Top City, with a very large buck, on his way east, dont know whether he was fleeing from the draft to come or from the strike.

Serious Accident.—On Monday a man Andrew Deiffenbaugh by name, while on the Pa. Railroad track below town as two trains were passing, in trying to evade the one was struck in the chest by the locomotive of the other, and thrown several feet. His life is despaired of.

Religious Service.—Preaching in the Lutheran church in Huntingdon next Sabbath, [13th] at 10 o'clock.

Completed.—The new Station house at Dudley, is completed. It is a very comfortable arrangement, and affords passengers waiting on the train some comfort. There is also another one at Saxton, which for ventilation cant be beat.

☞ The Methodists still continue their revival, which has thus far met with success.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY CORPS,
Department of the Cumberland,
Tullahoma, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

EDITOR GLOBE:—It was with regret that the gallant Twelfth left the army of the Potomac. There were associations that bound her there, and the parting was like the breaking up of family ties. There she won her *star*, and there she would have worn it, had she not been called to retrieve disasters on other fields. She may feel justly proud that a Western sky has added to its brilliancy, and though we may not entirely shake off the old-timed prejudices, it is, after all, not less glorious to belong to that grand combination of armies that forms the division of the Mississippi. In the disposition of troops in this department the Twelfth corps has been assigned a position not the most fortunate. Part of it has been, and is still, it is true, in the face of the enemy.—To the bravery of Geary's division the engagement at Wauhatchie fully testifies. The remainder of the corps, however, is stretched from Murfreesboro' to Bridgeport. We need not sigh for 'a lodge in some vast wilderness," for we find its synonyme in guarding a line of military railroad. This may be as important as the fighting of battles, but it is isolatory and unexciting. The appearance of some predatory band of rebels would be a relief to our unusually quiet nerves. The danger, though not great, demands vigilance, and the precautions that have been taken are sufficient to receive it, should it come. Stockades have been built at every town and village, at every stream, and frequently at intermediate points, and will remain long after the war, as mementoes of the industry of Williams' division.

Corps headquarters have been itinerant, but have brought up at last at classic Tullahoma. It is impossible to judge what this place may have been in time of peace, but amid the desolation caused first by rebel and afterwards by Federal occupation, it possesses no enviable appearance. The summer residence of Judge Catron is here, and has been saved from destructive hands by being occupied by commanding officers while the armies were here. From memoranda on the side of the house, I learn that General Polk and staff were here from Nov'r 7th to Nov. 19th, 1862; Genl. Bragg and staff from January 11th to March 27th, 1863; General Rosecrans and staff from July 1st to July 18th, 1863. The record has been continued by adding "occupied by Major General Slocum and staff Nov. 19th, 1863." The headquarters of Genls. Williams and Ruger are also in town. It is interesting to see the many places where Texans, Louisianians, Mississippians, and Arkansans have been and left their marks.

The presence of so many officers makes this the focus of some trade by the country people. They bring in what can be spared from their limited store, and sell at moderate prices. The horses and mules of the corps have been subsisted almost entirely on corn and forage purchased from the farmers. Large quantities had been furnished to the army before our advent, and not being paid for at the time, numerous accounts against the Government are held by the producers. These are rapidly being collected and settled by the Quartermaster's Department. Strenuous efforts are made to do justice to the people, which is rapidly producing a two-fold effect. When the farmers are convinced that their crops are not to be unjustly seized and appropriated, it encourages them to plant the following year, and to make their land as productive as possible.—The indications are that increased industry will be manifested next season, and happily for the cause of freedom, it will be by white labor. The majority of the men we meet here are uneducated and simple-hearted. It is not to be wondered that they could easily be swayed into the vortex of secession. It is evident that it will not be more difficult to sway them back again. They begin to discover that the Government is not oppressive, but determined to deal with them with due consideration and justice. The consequence is that a strong Union feeling is springing up which gathers itself about that most loyal sentiment that has weathered the storm of rebellion in Tennessee.

M. S. L.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George Jackson and Hannah Livingston, administrators of James Livingston, deceased, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 26th of December, next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREWER,
Dec. 9, 1863.] Auditor.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8 50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 8, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

December 9, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.75@7,50
Common and Superfine	$5,41@5.75
Rye Flour	$6 50
Corn Meal	$ bl $5.00
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2.04
Fair and Prime Red	$1.67@1.69
Rye	$1,25
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,17
Oats	83
Clovereed, @64 lbs	$7,50
Timothy	$2,50@2,75
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	78@80c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra do $ cwt	3,50
White Wheat	1,60
Red Wheat	1,50
Rye	1,00
Corn	1,00
Oats	62
Cloverseed	6,75
Flaxseed	2,00
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	13

New Cheap and Good DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Just received by Canal and Railroad from the East and West, and for sale at LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists chiefly of DRY-GOODS of all kinds BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children, of the best quality. Best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS. GROCERIES of every variety. Cedar and Willow-ware of all kinds.

ALSO,

Steel, Iron and Nails, Fish, Barrel and Sack Salt, Plaster and Coal.

☞ The highest price paid for all kinds of Grain in Cash.

For sale at the new WARE-HOUSE on the Canal, west end of HUNTINGDON.

LLOYD & HENRY.

Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1863.-4t.

STRAY HEIFERS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Morris township about the first of June last, two Heifers, supposed to be about two years old; one a red with white face—the other a black with white face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JNO. E. SEEDS.
Dec. 2, 1863.*

A. ELTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [De2'63.]

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per an num at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum, all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
114 South Third Street, Phila.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna.,
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1863.

NOTICE

is hereby given that any persons may appear before the Board of Enrolment on or before the 20th day of December, next, and have his name stricken off the Enrolment Lists, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for draft, liable to military duty, on account of, 1st, Alienage, 2d, Non-residence: 3d, Unsuitableness of age; 4th, Manifest permanent physical debility.

Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Enrolment List, are requested to notify the Board of Enrolment, who will take measures to have the names of such persons put in the wheel.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 25, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.
Nov. 18, 1863-3m*

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 75 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
BROAD TOP COAL LANDS.

Several tracts of valuable Coal Land on Broad Top Mountain, late the property of Captain John McCanles, dec'd., are offered for sale. Maps and descriptions can be seen at the office of Henry D. Moore, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

HENRY D. MOORE,
GEORGE P. McLEAN,
Dec. 2, 1863-1m. Executors.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1.—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [De2,1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

REAL ESTATE at PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, executors of John McCahan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Friday, December 18, 1863,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day,

The Farm, now in tenure of Jonathan Haidy, known as the "Buoy Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles north of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several surveys, containing, altogether, about 700 Acres, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 150 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

ALSO—A tract of timber land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to Geo. Cutwell, containing about 100 acres, adjoining lands of D. Graffius, W. S. Lincoln, and others.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
JOHN K. McCAHAN,
Dec. 2, 1863. Exec'rs of John McCahan, dec'd.

[ADJOURNED SALE.]

VALUABLE FARM
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER IRVINE, DEC'D.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Thursday, December 24, 1863,

A valuable lime stone farm, situate in West township, 4 miles east of Petersburg, on the Shaver's Creek road, adjoining lands of Jonathan Wilson, George Boyt, and others, containing 126 Acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance being well timbered; having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling-house, with kitchen in basement, bank barn, and all the necessary outbuildings.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale, by

ADAM LIGHTNER,
BENJ. HARTMAN,
Dec. 2, 1863 Executors.

PUBLIC SALE of REAL ESTATE.

I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county,

On Thursday, 10th of December, next,

the following real estate, to wit: A tract of land lying on the west side of the Raystown branch, containing about 390 acres, of which about 140 acres are cleared, fenced, and in good cultivation. There are good improvements on the premises, consisting of a comfortable house, a double log barn, a stone spring-house, and other outbuildings. The farm is well watered, having a spring in every field, and contains two fine orchards. A large part of the land is river bottom, and produces in abundance.

The farm will be sold altogether, or in two parts, to suit purchasers.

The location of this farm is such as to command an excellent market all seasons of the year, it being but two miles from the Broad Top Railroad, at Cove station, and five miles from Coalmont.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

MARGARET HAMILTON,
Cassville Nov. 25, 1863* per DAVID HAMILTON, Agt

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the following real estate, late of Isaac Dorland, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, 23d of December, next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit: Lot numbered 76 in the recorded plan of the said borough, extending from Hill street to Allegheny street, fronting 50 feet on each of said streets, and having a two story frame and weather-boarded DOUBLE HOUSE on Hill street, and a log house on Allegheny street, a frame stable and other outbuildings; al o, a well, with pump, and cistern.

The house on Hill street (the mansion) contains five rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and four rooms on the second floor, with gas pipes and fixtures in it; and is a good location for business, or for a residence for one or two families. Possession to be given on the 1st of April 1864.

ALSO—Three adjoining vacant Lots fronting 50 feet each, on the west side of Charles street, between Mifflin and Church streets, in said borough, and extending back 190 feet to an alley. These will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers; and possession will be given immediately, if desired.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchasers.

THOMAS FISHER,
Nov. 25, 1863. Trustee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Real estate of John White, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of John White, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will expose to public sale by vendue or outcry at the Court House in Huntingdon,

On Saturday, 19th of December, next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that farm and tract of land situate in Walker township, in said county, adjoining lands of James Port, John Lewis' devisees and John McCahan's devisees, containing about one hundred and six acres, the greater part being cleared, with a log house, frame barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the said township of Walker, bounded by lands of John McCahan's devisees, James Port, and others, being a meadow lot, with no buildings thereon, containing about six acres.

ALSO—All that lot or ground in the west part of the borough of Huntingdon, known as Portstown, fronting —— feet on Allegheny street, extending back to the Juniata river, bounded on the east by a lot of Mrs. Mary White, and on the west by a lot of A. & J. Port, with a log house and stable thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow with interest: the said interest to be paid to the said widow annually during her life, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Trustee.
Huntingdon, Nov. 23, 1863.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of Robert Wilson, dec'd.]

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell to the premises, at public sale,

On Thursday, 10th of December, 1863,

at 1 o'clock of said day, all the following real estate, viz: That certain farm or tract of land, late of the said Robert Wilson, deceased, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded on the north and west by land of Wm. Porter's heirs; on the south by lands of Samuel Powell; and on the east by lands of Cornelius Davis' heirs and John Wilson; containing about one hundred and thirty acres, having thereon erected a log dwelling house and bank barn, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

SAMUEL STEFFEY,
Nov. 18, 1863. Trustee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

[Estate of George Black, deceased.]

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises,

On Thursday, 10th of December, 1863,

at 1 o'clock, of said day, the following real estate, viz:—All that certain lot of ground, being lot No 169 in the plan of the borough of Huntingdon and about one-third of lot No. 169 adjoining the same, fronting about 66 feet on Washington street and extending back 200 feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lot of the heirs of William Black, decd., on the west, and lot of Levi Westbrook on the east having thereon erected a two-story, weather-boarded, double house, fronting on said Washington street, and a log stable and other necessary outbuildings.

The above lot and part of lot abound in choice fruit trees—all in thriving condition. Possession of the above property will be given on the 1st day of April, 1864—the rent of said property payable to the purchaser from confirmation of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchasers.

DAVID BLACK,
Nov. 18, 1863. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority given to the undersigned Administrators of William Stone, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, they will sell at public sale on the premises,

On Friday, 18th of December, 1863,

At one o'clock of said day, all the following real estate, situate in the north by lands of J. T. and J. Shirley; on the east by Rough and Ready Furnace lands; on the south by lands of Edward Reiland, and on the west by lands of Leonard Weaver; containing 220 Acres, and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres being cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log frame house and log barn. It is a desirable location, being only 1½ miles from Cove station on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

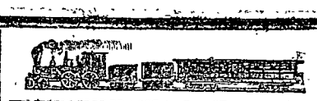
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JACOB WEAVER,
WILLIAM STONE,
Nov. 18, 1863* Administrators.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 21, 1863 FISHER & SON.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILAD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD FAST MAIL.	EASTWARD CONNECTION.	THROUGH Ac.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....		N. Hamilton,	.....	.....		1 43
5 25	.....	.....	5 36		Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45		1 35
5 35	.....	.....	.....		Mapleton,	.....	.....		1 25
5 43	.....	.....	.....		Mill Creek,	.....	9 31		1 18
5 59	7 40	5 55	6 07		Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21		1 07
6 15	.....	.....	6 21		Petersburg,	10 47	9 07		12 52
6 23	.....	.....	.....		Barree,	.....	.....		12 44
6 31	.....	.....	6 36		Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55		12 38
6 49	.....	.....	.....		Birmingham,	.....	.....		12 23
6 58	.....	.....	7 00		Tyrone,	10 13	8 33		12 15
7 08	.....	.....	7 10		Tipton,	.....	.....		12 05
7 14	.....	.....	.....		Postoria,	.....	.....		12 00
7 19	.....	.....	7 20		Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14		11 56
7 40	8 55	8 15	7 40		Altoona,	9 40	8 00		11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.		A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS Even'g P. M.
LE 3 30	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 40	AR 7 10
3 50	8 20	McConnellstown,	11 18	6 48
3 58	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 10	6 40
4 12	8 44	Marklesburg,	10 55	6 25
4 30	9 00	Coffee Run,	10 39	6 09
4 37	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 31	6 01
4 49	9 23	Cove,	10 19	5 39
4 53	9 27	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	5 35
AR 5 10	AR 9 45	Saxton,	LE 10 00	LE 5 20
LE 5 23	LE 10 30		AR 9 45	AR 5 10
5 40	10 29	Riddlesburg,	9 28	4 48
5 58	10 28	Hopewell,	9 16	4 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 05	10 48	Piper's Run,	9 00	4 25
6 30	11 13	Hamilton,	8 36	4 05
AR 6 00	AR 11 30	Bloody Run,	LE 8 20	LE 3 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 10
	10 15	Coalmont,	8 15	4 55
	10 20	Crawford,	8 05	4 45
	AR 10 30	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 4 40
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE

Four of Uncle Sam's chaps wish to open correspondence with a number of fair and loyal young ladies with a view to love, fun, and the consequences; have good characters, and are considered good-looking. Write; receive Photographs (as soon as we can procure them) and judge for yourselves.

Address
Lieut. CHARLIE ELWOOD,
Sergt. R. D. McCALL,
" GEO. CAMERON,
" HARRY J. GLENDALE,
Co. F, 10th Regt., P. R. V. C.,
Nov. 25, 1863-3t* Washington, D. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of William Wagoner, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of William Waggoner, late of Clay township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

GEORGE WAGONER,
Nov. 18, 1863-5t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Elizabeth Malone, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Malone, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. WILLIAM M'CLURE,
Nov. 4, 1863-6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of James Gwin, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of James Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268:) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruitin gveteran volunteers. one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field, renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty eighth

By the Governor:
A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Sept 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing *not found in* the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs*.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented*.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, and kept on hand.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

TRAINS leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 3.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: TO NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 5.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

April 20, 1863.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,

TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND [illegible] BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S

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☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1863. THE 1863.

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and examine our stock and prices.

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REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1863-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE,

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Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863.

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M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

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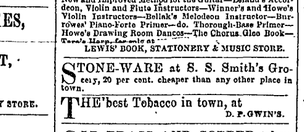

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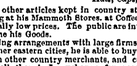

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A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical in its every day use in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

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Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

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WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, Cashier.

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.

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Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.

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Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.

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I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.

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Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.

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Park Place, New York.

T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.

A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent.

FRED, PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.

GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.

UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.

E. DOHER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.

McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Cherkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

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Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Monteith's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Arithmetical Counter Slates and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.